

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Stunting occurs due to lack of nutritional intake for a long time, resulting in growth disorders in children, namely the child's height is lower than the standard age. In Indonesia the prevalence of stunting is quite high and in Kerinci district the highest prevalence is in Airwarm Timur District. Stunting has a risk of inhibiting physical growth, susceptibility to disease, and hindering child development. This study aims to determine the relationship between stunting events and the development of children aged 3-5 years in the Sungai Tutung Public Health Center, Air Hangat Timur District

**Methods:** This study uses a survey research type with a cross sectional approach. The sample used in this study were 64 children. Sampling using the Cluster Random Sampling method and data processing using the Chi-Square test.

**Results:** the results of the study from 64 respondents, there were 27 stunted children (42.2%) and 37 children who were not stunted (57.8%). Respondents who had normal development were 37 children (57.8%), suspect as many as 21 children (32.8%) and untestable / could not be tested as many as 6 (9.4%) children. There is a relationship between stunting and child development with a Pearson chi-square result of  $0.002 < 0.05$ .

**Conclusion:** There is a relationship between stunting events and the development of children aged 3-5 years in the working area of the Sungai Tutung Community Health Center, Air Hangat Timur District. It is recommended for health workers to provide support to mothers of toddlers and provide stimulation to children so that the child's development is optimal.

**Keywords:** Incidence of Stunting, Development, Toddlers

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** *Stunting* terjadi akibat kurangnya asupan gizi dalam waktu yang cukup lama, sehingga mengakibatkan gangguan pertumbuhan pada anak yaitu tinggi badan anak lebih rendah dari standar usianya. Di Indonesia prevalensi *stunting* cukup tinggi dan kabupaten Kerinci prevalensi tertinggi ada di Kecamatan Air Hangat Timur. *Stunting* berisiko pada hambatan pertumbuhan fisik, kerentanan terhadap penyakit, dan menghambat perkembangan anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan Kejadian *Stunting* dengan Perkembangan anak usia 3 – 5 tahun di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sungai Tutung Kecamatan Air Hangat Timur.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian survei dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah 64 anak. Pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan metode *Cluster Random Sampling* dan Pengolahan data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian dari 64 responden, anak *stunting* sebanyak 27 orang (42,2%) dan anak yang tidak *stunting* sebanyak 37 orang (57,8%). responden yang memiliki perkembangan yang normal sebanyak 37 anak (57,8%), *suspect* sebanyak 21 anak (32,8%) dan *untestable*/tidak dapat diuji sebanyak 6 (9,4%) anak. Terdapat hubungan antara Kejadian *Stunting* dan perkembangan anak dengan hasil *pearson chi-square* sebesar  $0,002 < 0,05$ .

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara Kejadian *Stunting* dengan perkembangan anak usia 3-5 tahun di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sungai Tutung Kecamatan Air Hangat Timur. Disarankan bagi petugas kesehatan untuk memberikan dukungan kepada ibu balita dan memberikan stimulasi kepada anak agar perkembangan anak optimal.

**Kata Kunci:** Kejadian *Stunting*, Perkembangan, Balita